

THIS IS ONE NATION.

Eagle's Screams Arouse American Patriots.

LION MUST KEEP OUT.

Congress Votes to Sustain the President.

Bill Passed Giving Him Money and the Commission—American People, Regardless of Party, Uphold Grover in the Enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine—Nothing Since the War Has So Deeply Stirred This Nation—The British Press Is Insolent and Furious.



Washington correspondence: Congress is with the President in the support of the Monroe doctrine, and the American people are with Congress. The House of Representatives without dissenting voice has passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for an American judicial commission to ascertain the true boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. This is the beginning of the

farther in the controversy and inquire for her own future guidance as to the justice of those claims. Nor is this unprecedented. We have a right to know the facts. We do not attempt to decide, but it is our privilege to ascertain the truth, and thus we shall be able to judge whether Great Britain's refusal to submit her title to investigation is well founded. All nations exercise the right of intervention in matters that are likely to affect their own interests or interfere with the clearly defined policy they may have pursued toward their neighbors. Leaving the Monroe doctrine entirely out of the question, we are quite as much justified in pursuing the course recommended by the President as Russia is to interfere with the plans of the English in Turkey, or England in regard to the conduct of Russia in China and Korea, or Russia, France and Germany in relations between China and Japan.

Europe Is Breathless. The contents of the message have aroused the people of continental Europe as nothing in the second half of this century has done. Great Britain is astounded, according to her own papers. Many of them are insolent and truculent in their comments, and it is evident that the President's utterances fill them with unbecoming fury. One of them says that "the epitaph of the Monroe doctrine has been written in the Venezuelan correspondence." Another sneeringly says that "the invocation of the Monroe doctrine is irrelevant," and that it is "not a principle of international law, because England has not recognized it"—as if nothing were international law which did not have England's assent and sanction. The London Times declares that England will not admit the pretensions put forward by President Cleveland. The Times then proceeds to argue that the Monroe doctrine has never been recognized as international law and quotes Lord Salisbury's admission that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in the Western Hemisphere by any European State would be highly inexpedient. Other organs of British opinion take the ground that if the "President should seriously declare that the United States would enforce the decision of the special commission, and such a preposterous contention was sustained by the American Congress

considerable loss of sleep since it was so vigorously promulgated.

The situation is briefly that the attitude of the President is approved by the people of the United States, that the members of both houses of Congress realize this and that there is a manifest intention on all hands to pronounce to the world that this country is dominant on this continent and that her word "goes."

BASSETT PASSES AWAY.

Venerable Assistant Doorkeeper of the National Senate Is Dead. Capt. Isaac Bassett, the venerable assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, died in Washington Wednesday afternoon. Capt.



CAPTAIN BASSETT.

Isaac Bassett, the "father of the Senate," spent his entire career as a Senate employee. He enjoyed the distinction of being the second page appointed in the chamber and the last officer of that body elected by ballot, all subsequent offices being filled by appointment.

Capt. Bassett was born in Washington seventy-six years ago. His father was Simeon Bassett, who came from Milford, Conn., and his mother was of Irish birth. He was a protégé of Daniel Webster, who secured the appointment of the boy, then 11 years old, as a page. During the subsequent sixty-four years of service he became messenger and finally assistant doorkeeper, or assistant sergeant-at-arms, the latter two offices being identical.

GROVER'S PLAN GOOD.

SO SAYS CARLISLE IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

Secretary of the Treasury Practically Repeats the President's Message—Urges Retirement of Treasury Notes—Expects a \$7,000,000 Surplus.

Carlisle on Currency. Secretary Carlisle's annual report on the state of the finances was sent to Congress Monday. It shows that the revenues of the Government from all sources during the last fiscal year amounted to \$390,373,203. The expenditures during the same period aggregated \$433,178,425, leaving a deficit for the year of \$42,805,222. As compared with the fiscal year 1894, the receipts for 1895 increased \$17,570,705, although there was a decrease of \$11,320,981 in the ordinary expenditures, which is largely accounted for by a reduction of \$11,134,955 on sugar bounties. The revenues for the current fiscal year are estimated upon the basis of existing laws at \$431,907,407 and the expenditures at \$418,907,407, which will leave a deficit of \$17,000,000. For the coming fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the Secretary estimates the receipts at \$464,733,120 and the expenditures at \$457,884,193, or an estimated surplus of \$6,848,926. The Secretary states briefly the facts concerning the issues of bonds during the year, the particulars of which have already been reported to Congress.

The Secretary devotes a large share of his report to a discussion of the condition of the treasury and the currency, in



SECRETARY CARLISLE.

the course of which he makes an exhaustive argument in favor of the retirement of the greenbacks.

"The cash balance in the treasury on the first day of December, 1895," he says, "was \$177,406,286, being \$98,972,420 in excess of the actual gold reserve on that day, and \$77,406,286 in excess of any sum that it would be necessary to use for replenishing that fund in case the Secretary should at any time be unable to exchange currency for gold. There is, therefore, no reason to doubt the ability of the Government to discharge all its current obligations during the present fiscal year and have a large cash balance at its close, without imposing additional taxation in any form upon the people, but I adhere to the opinion, heretofore expressed, that the Secretary of the Treasury ought always to have authority to issue and sell, or use in the payment of expenses, short-time bonds bearing a low rate of interest, to supply casual deficiencies in the revenue.

Figures on a Surplus.

"With complete return to the normal business conditions of the country and a proper legislative and executive supervision over expenditures, the revenue laws now in force will, in my opinion, yield ample means for the support of the public service upon the basis now established; and upon the assumption, which seems to be justified, that the progress now being made toward the restoration of our usual state of prosperity will continue without serious interruption, it is estimated that there will be a surplus of nearly \$7,000,000 during the fiscal year 1897. During the fiscal years 1894 and 1895 the ordinary expenditures of the Government have been decreased \$27,825,620, as compared with the fiscal year 1893, and it is believed that with the co-operation of Congress further reduction can be made in the future without impairing the efficiency of the public service."

Continuing he says: "The large withdrawals of gold in December, 1894, and in January and the early part of February, 1895, were due almost entirely to a feeling of apprehension in the public mind, which increased in intensity from day to day until it nearly reached the proportions of a panic, and it was evident to all who were familiar with the situation that, unless effective steps were promptly taken to check the growing distrust, the Government would be compelled within a few days to suspend gold payments and drop to a depreciated silver and paper standard. More than \$43,000,000 of the amount withdrawn during the brief period last mentioned was not demanded for export but was taken out by people who had become alarmed on account of the critical condition of the treasury in its relations to the currency of the country. The purchase of 3,300,000 ounces of gold followed."

The beneficial effects of this transaction, the Secretary says, were felt immediately not only in this country, but in every other having commercial relations with us. "Confidence in our securities was at once restored. The safety of the existing situation is, however, constantly menaced, and our further progress toward a complete restoration of confidence and prosperity is seriously impeded, by the defects in our currency laws and the doubt and uncertainty still prevailing in the public mind, and especially abroad, concerning the future monetary policy of the Government."

The Secretary believes that there never has been a time since the close of the war when the gradual retirement and cancellation of the United States notes would not have been a benefit to the country, nor when the issue of additional notes of the same character would not have been injurious to the country. It would be difficult, he says, if not impossible, to devise a more expensive or dangerous system than the one now in operation under the laws providing for the issue, redemption and reissue of legal-tender notes by the Government. Mr. Carlisle declares that he is thoroughly convinced that this system ought not to be continued, but that the United States notes and treasury notes should be retired from circulation at the earliest practicable day and that the

Government should be wholly relieved from the responsibility of providing a credit currency for the people. The notion that the mere possession of a surplus in the treasury would prevent withdrawals of gold, and thus render the issue of bonds for the protection of the reserve unnecessary, is founded, in his judgment, upon an entire misconception of the causes that have produced the withdrawals.

There is, he thinks, but one safe and effectual way to protect the treasury against these demands—to retire and cancel the notes by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue from time to time bonds payable in gold, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum and having a long time to run, and to exchange the bonds for United States notes and treasury notes upon such terms as may be most advantageous to the Government, or to sell them abroad for gold whenever, in his judgment, it is advisable to do so, and to use the gold thus obtained in redeeming the outstanding notes.

COMBS TO BIG MEN.

Infernal Machines Sent to Armour and Pullman.

Two crudely constructed infernal machines were mailed in Chicago Monday morning to George M. Pullman and Philip D. Armour. They did not reach the destinations the sender of them intended, but were taken possession of by Capt. Stuart of the Postal Secret Service. Capt. Stuart also has in his charge S. A. Owens, who says he heard two men talking of their scheme to kill Pullman and Armour, and almost ran his legs off Sunday night to warn them of the fate in store for them.

The deadly character of the machines was demonstrated by an examination of their contents and by igniting some of the powder removed from them, as well as a part of the fuse which completed the mechanism of a contrivance so arranged that the removal of the lids of the boxes which composed the outer casings of the devices would result in the ignition of the powder and the fuse which was trained into a lead pipe. The package addressed to Mr. Armour was unwrapped carefully. When the paper had been removed it was found to contain a thin box about 6 inches long, 1 1/2 inches wide and 1 1/2 inches deep. It was made of wood taken from a cigar box. The three sides had been nailed together, but on top there was a sliding lid. It had been made rather rudely, the lid especially being roughly shaped and working badly. Inside was a piece of lead pipe three-quarters of an inch in diameter and as long as the interior length of the box. Both ends of the lead pipe were plugged with corks. All around this pipe and completely filling the box was black, coarse powder, as a match applied easily proved it to be. There was a hole in the side of the lead pipe, and in this was fastened a piece of fuse three inches long. On the under side of the sliding lid was glued a piece of sandpaper. Covering the powder inside was another piece of sandpaper, with the rough side turned upward. Between the two sandpaper surfaces the heads of a number of paper matches had been placed, with more powder scattered in between.

The whole machine was fastened so that if the sliding lid had been moved as much as one-fourth of an inch one of the matches must have become ignited by the grinding sandpaper surfaces. No matter what was contained inside the piece of lead pipe, a quarter of a pound of gunpowder must have been exploded and experts say that alone would have done considerable damage to the person drawing the lid. Both machines were constructed upon the same principle.

ANTLER'S LOCKED IN DEATH.

Remarkable Specimen Brought to Chicago by a Hunter to Be Mounted.

Rather in traditions of the red man recorded by the poet than in the annals of natural history has so picturesque a scene ever been accorded to man as that which a hunter, W. L. Brown, of Albion, Mich., recently came upon near his mark, N. D. In battle royal two moose arches of the glen, bleeding and driven to starvation, with antlers in deadlock, were discovered by the astonished hunter, struggling for freedom, each from the other. The earth for a space of two acres



INTERLOCKED DEER SHOT IN NORTH DAKOTA.

was torn and trampled. On all sides there were indications of what the battle had been before the two animals locked horns, never to be separated. The hunter stood spell-bound at the sight. No man living has recorded witnessing such a scene and only one or two specimens of antlers in deadlock have been found in the forest, after years of decay. The hunter put an end to the combat and the heads were separated from the bodies. They were sent to a Chicago taxidermist to be preserved and mounted. As the piece stands Mr. Brown has refused \$300 for it, and had the entire bodies been sent for mounting the figure would be worth over \$5,000.

Consul Barker at Tangier, Morocco, reports that wheat has grown so dear there that the last two steamers brought out consignments of American flour, which were immediately sold at a profit. He believes that under more favorable shipping conditions Morocco would be a profitable market for American breadstuffs.

A concession from the Chinese Government to build a line of railroad from Tidewater to Peking, has been obtained by a syndicate of American capitalists. The road will be about 200 miles long and will tap a valuable coal mining district.

A. W. Stevens, the Burlington Railroad agent at Lathrop, Mo., stated before his death that Otis Jackson, a farm hand, gave him poison in a drink of whisky. At the inquest the jury held Jackson for the murder and he is under arrest.

INDIANA INCIDENTS.

RECORD OF EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

Happy Ending to the Romance in the Life of W. L. Babbitt, of Crawfordsville—Terre Haute Man Gets Into Serious Trouble.

Mother and Son Reunited.

W. L. Babbitt, the well-known traveling salesman of Crawfordsville, has found his mother, from whom he was separated for thirty-two years, and for whom he had been searching for twenty years. Mr. Babbitt's father was a lumber dealer in Chicago, and an invalid. Mrs. Babbitt obtained a divorce, and the father kidnapped the 5-year-old child. His mother was unable to obtain the slightest clue as to his whereabouts, and she finally left Chicago and went to live with a sister in Niles, Mich. Meantime, Babbitt had also gone to a lumber town in Michigan, taking with him his son. The lad, when 15 years old, attempted to run away and find his mother, but was overhauled by his father and given a most terrible beating. When, however, W. T. Babbitt celebrated his 21st birthday he called his father to account and demanded to know who his mother was and where she lived. His father laughed him to scorn and refused to give him satisfaction. Then he went to Chicago, and there interested a wealthy friend, who spent quite a sum of money in endeavoring to learn of Mrs. Babbitt's whereabouts. It seems that, unknown to the searchers, Mrs. Babbitt, after divorce, had remarried and changed name, Hattie Davis. In the course of time the son learned from his father's brother that his mother had come from New England, and had ostensibly left Chicago for her old home. The search was then conducted chiefly in the East. Finally, all except Mr. Babbitt gave up the search. He continued it from the time he was 21 years old until success crowned his efforts at the age of 27. Of course, not having much means his efforts were hampered. Two weeks ago he was in Niles, Mich., and while talking to a customer named Woods, the story of Babbitt's life came out. An old gentleman named Hunter was in the room, and, having heard the story, declared that his wife was well acquainted with Babbitt's mother, and for the first time Babbitt heard that his mother had lived for several years in Niles. This was a clue which he immediately followed. He then learned that she was residing with her sister, Mrs. J. S. Boyce, at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. Mr. Babbitt proceeded to the telephone office and sent a message to J. S. Boyce, stating who he was, and asking for information as to his mother. In a short time he received an answer, stating that his mother was then alive and well, and almost frantic with joy at hearing of him. Mr. Babbitt left as soon as possible for Cuyahoga Falls, and his reunion with his mother can be better imagined than described. His mother, now 79 years old, he found a lady well-preserved and highly intelligent. He also found that in the same town lived several uncles, aunts and cousins of whom he had never heard.

The German Carp.

The game and fish warden of Ohio and Indiana unite in pronouncing the German carp almost useless as a food fish, and a source of great damage to other varieties. They say the carp does not prey upon other minnows, but he wallows about in the mud and makes the water so foul that other fish cannot breed. The flesh of the carp is soft, and as a game fish he is worthless. On the other hand, the Illinois commissioner defends the carp. A few years ago it was quite the fad for farmers to have carp ponds. Freshets caused overflows, and then streams became filled with them; wherever the carp has been transplanted—and the breed is wonderfully prolific—other varieties of fish have grown vastly fewer. One farmer declared that after he had raised two crops from a dried-up pond bed, when a freshet came and filled the pond, spawn of the carp began to hatch and has since thrived. The general opinion seems to be that the carp is a regular hog—the scavenger of inland waters.

Remarried His Divorced Wife.

Emma Fox has filed her petition for a divorce from her husband, George Fox, and in it sets forth some startling allegations. They were once married and then divorced. She charges that she then went to work in a tin plate factory at Montpelier, and that during last October her ex-husband drove up in a buggy and forced her to get in. After doing so he told her that she must go to Hartford City and marry him or he would kill her. She went with him, was married by a justice of the peace, and then drove back to Montpelier. Fox then told her he had done it to keep some one else from getting her. He has never been seen since.

Claimed the Household Goods.

George Loucks, of Hillsboro, Ill., shipped a carload of household goods to Terre Haute Monday, and Friday arrived to take them in charge. To his surprise he found that another man had carried them away. Detectives have arrested George Loucks, a mill hand, and the goods have been found in his possession. The bill of lading was sent to him, and he claims to have believed that the effects were a Christmas gift from his parents. He will be prosecuted on a charge of larceny, having signed Loucks' name to the freight receipt.

All Over the State.

The Elwood churches have organized for charity work.

Wilson Lewis, of Lafayette, had his skull fractured in a runaway accident.

Mrs. Lena Van Capen, of Petersburg, attempted suicide with poison, assigning no cause.

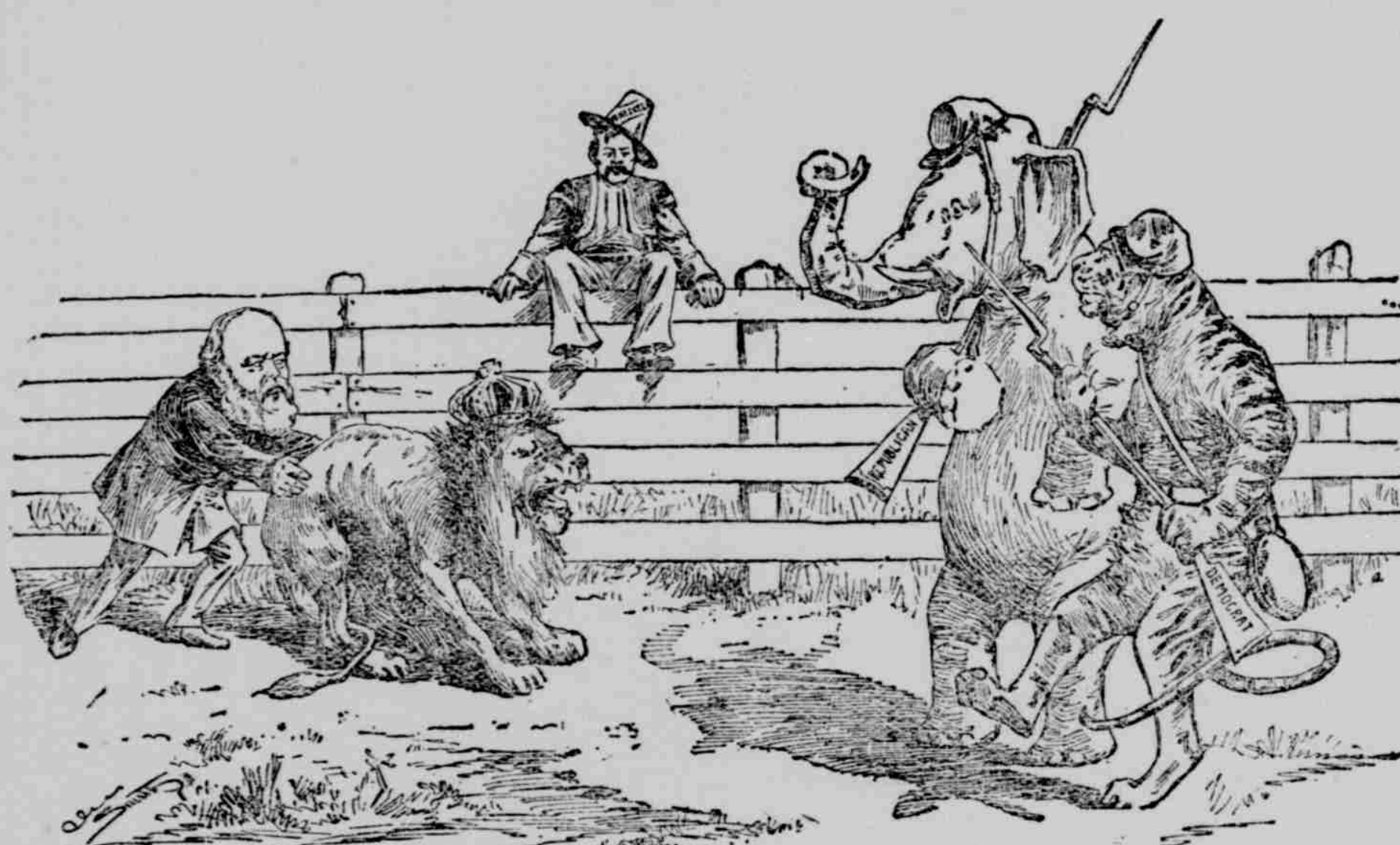
A new Presbyterian church at Montpelier has been dedicated. The Rev. F. E. Willman is pastor.

"Lon" Skinner, son of a farmer near Westport, is under arrest, charged with uttering a forged check, calling for \$500, to which the name of D. F. Armstrong was signed. The check was presented to the Third National Bank, Greensburg.

E. Campbell & Co., implement dealers, of Frankfort, have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The assets and liabilities are roughly placed at \$20,000. The failure is attributed to difficulty in making collections.

At Kokomo Byron Reed, an artist and musician, committed suicide with a revolver. Beside him was found this note: "Life is not worth the candle, hence I snuff it out. With full faith in immortality I hope to meet you all in the sunny land. As the sun now sets so sets my earthly life." He was 67 years old and had been in bad health.

A SURPRISE FOR THE LION—DIDN'T THINK THE ELEPHANT AND TIGER WERE BROTHERS.



It is impossible to disguise the gravity of the difficulties that have arisen between Great Britain and the United States. President Cleveland's message and its reception on both sides of Congress give additional importance to the dispatches between Washington and London. From the London Times.

first step in carrying out the assertion of the Monroe doctrine as a principle of the international code. Leaders of all shades of domestic difference in Congress agreed as one man in supporting the President. It has been the tenant of the British press and the belief of the anti-American public abroad that in the assertion of the Monroe doctrine at this time the President was "playing politics." It will shortly be apparent abroad that in support of the right of Americans to rule America there are no parties in the United States. This is a nation.

and people, there would seem nothing left to Great Britain but to teach the United States a needed lesson." And more blunt to the same effect.

There was a time early in this century when English statesmen and English papers scoffed at the protest of the United States, then a feeble nation, against the searching of American ships by English war vessels and the removal of seamen on the pretext that they were King George's subjects. This protest was denounced as "impertinent." "The right of search" was claimed to be a part of "international law" as defined by Great Britain. But

cal. His duties practically embraced overseeing the housekeeping of the Senate, the seating of the members, and, in cases of emergency, the actual work of the sergeant-at-arms. Early in his career as assistant doorkeeper he calmly faced a drawn revolver held by the elder Southbury, Senator from Delaware. "Who had been ordered arrested for disturbing the Senate," Senator Southbury, however, was coaxed out by colleagues and avoided being taken into custody. He usually introduced those who bore messages from the President or the House of Representatives, and participated in other like formalities. It was also his custom to sign all caucus calls for the party in power.

The Comic Side of the News. An Oswego girl has been arrested for embezzling \$11,000. The new woman seems to be a few laps ahead of the old man.

A New York paper has an editorial on "How to Humanely Kill Kittens." Why not kill them just as you murder the English language?

The Sultan's curiosity is getting the better of his judgment. When the allied navies begin to play the shell game he'd better keep out of it.

Mrs. Margaret Mather-Pabst probably will return to the stage; let us hope that Mr. Margaret Mather-Pabst will retire from it now forever.

Campbell has been cornered and prices have more than doubled lately. Somebody is laying up treasures where moth and rust doth corrupt.

A 70-year-old Kentuckian blew out his brains because a 17-year-old girl wouldn't marry him. The young woman's judgment was triumphantly vindicated.

An Oklahoma husband has applied for a divorce and the restoration of his bachelor name. He shows a lovely disposition in refusing to ask for alimony.

The New York Sun suggests that "toothbrush" ought to be "teethbrush," perhaps. Perhaps so; but how about eyeglasses, fingershowl, football and haircut?

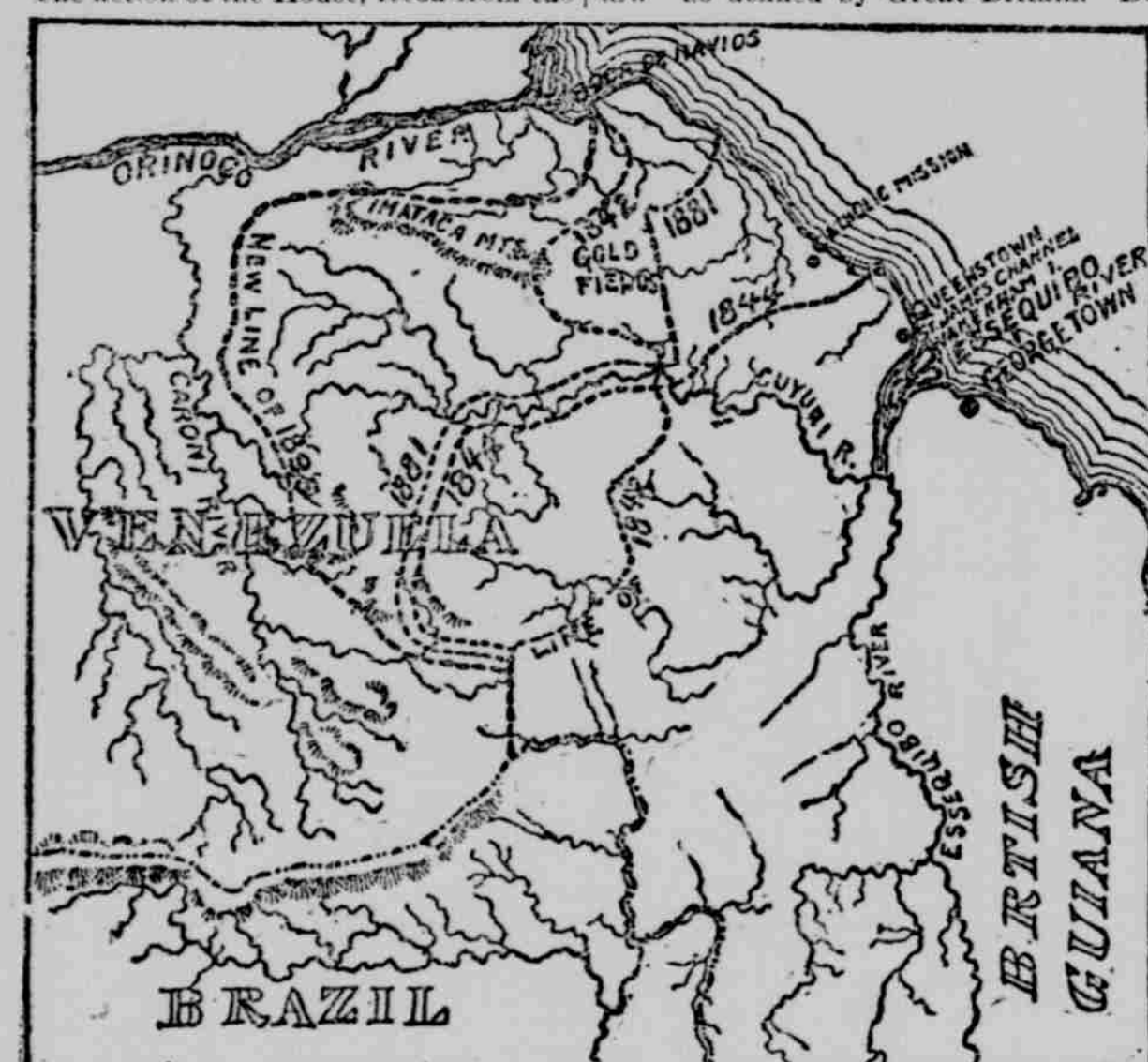
The Boston Herald prints an able article on "How Prunes Are Cured?" What this country really needs, however, is directions for curing the terrible boarding-house pruned habit.

A Minneapolis man who was arrested the other day for violating the internal revenue laws explains to the Journal of that town that he has merely been selling a "receipt for making insanity water out of molasses, yeast and old umbrella ribs with a dash of kerosene for the bouquet." It seems a mistake to repress such genius.

Sorry He Spoke.

Mr. Saur (to his wife)—How horrid of you to be always looking as sour as a crab apple. Just look at Mrs. X. over yonder—the very picture of cheerfulness.

Mrs. Saur—You seem to forget, my dear, that Mrs. X. is a widow.—New Welt.



BRITISH BOUNDARY LINE CLAIMS IN VENEZUELA.

people and expressing their sentiments, raises a crucial issue for the British Government and brings up the question sharply whether it will fight or back down. The Anglo-Americans in the United States are neither numerous nor formidable enough to cause this country to back down. Congress has endorsed the President and the people will endorse Congress. The Monroe doctrine will be asserted both in letter and in spirit. It will be declared for this time and for all time that it means America for the American republics and no monarchy in America. The European powers must content themselves with partitioning and dominating Europe, Asia and Africa. This Western Hemisphere is the home of the republic form of self-government; and if war breaks out the British monarchial flag will have to depart from Canada and the West Indies and South American Guiana. Great Britain having refused to submit her claims to disinterested arbitration, the United States proposes to go a step

after the war of 1812 England silently revised her ideas of international law and dropped out "the right of search" of American vessels on the high seas. She will revise them again in regard to the Monroe doctrine before this controversy is ended, and will admit that the Monroe doctrine does form a most important part of international law as far as matters regarding the American Hemisphere are concerned.

Across the channel the sentiment is scarcely less serious. France and Germany, both having interests on this continent, view the message with undisguised alarm, as encroaching on their rights. They even go so far as to suggest that England alone is in poor shape to handle the husky young republic, but that if there were concert of action by the interested powers in denying the Monroe doctrine there would be no difficulty in exploding the bubble, which, however, has caused many a continental statesman